Business Nonces

THE SECOND WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIA THE SECOND VENING, at 8 o'clock, at the MUSEUM HOTEL From meets This Fvening, at 8 o'clock, at the Museum Hotel No. 22 Ann-et. All friendly to the cames are invited to attend Thos. D. Galle, President.

EDWARD PEPPER, Secretary. A PALPABLE PARODY.

Arx: I'm Affect.

I am dressed. I am dresses in the top of the style,
The ladies who pass me look sidelong and smile;
They pay no respect to the "naked hos" much.
That Guid must woo them appaieled by SMITH ST.

I mean by SMITH BROTHERS, of One Twenty Two
All mattern of dress in a style that dispole.
The chilling basteur of "tan Areans Belles.
TH BROTHERS, OLe Price Clothing States, Nos. 122 and 140
set., New York.

The new and extensive BAZAAR of FANCY Goods and Tows, is topened at No. 439 Broadway, by if S. Rockes, who has removed from his old stand contains every rarlety of Ladies' Fairs, Retfcoles, jet Orasmants, Dressing Gases, Brushes, Combs, Perfensery and Fancy Soape. Also, the most complete assertment of Town Dolls, Games &c., for the instruction and smusement of chaires, lately imported, and for sale at the lowest imported prices by H. S. Rockes, No. 499 Broadway.

TO TRAVELERS —A WORD BEFORE START-ING.—RAY'S ZEPHYR MERING UNDER GARMENTS are predist mently conductive to the health and contort of all travelers. Their excellence consists in the material genuty and piessantly obscibling the perspiration, and in the fineness of the fabric, effectually shielding the system from sudden chilis emesquent apps unlooked for, and, in traveling, manufable exposure to sudden atmospheric thrugas. JANES E. RAY, Importer and Manufacturer of Hostery and Under Garments, No. 188 Bowery, near Grand-st. TO TRAVELERS -A WORD BEFORE START-

THE PATENT DOUBLE ICE PITCHERS .- When

Woodwarth strug as sweetly of

"The old oake, bucket, the iron bound bucket,
The moss-covered bucket that bung in the well."

It as moss-covered bucket that bung in the well."

It was before the day of modero invoutions. Now, the country people have "kicked the bucket," a ddraw water from their wolls with a chain. And in our lead of liberty, while sicked zone free the well-water is chained up! Mrs. Grundy says "tie'nt consistent."

We may yet have a new song in praise, not of the "bucket," but of

"The newly forged chain, the iron-linked chain,
The nine-plat d chain that revolves to the well."
The nine-plat d chain that revolves to the well,
better still, of the world rarowned PATENT Double Ice
remas, so needthal in the "best-d term." which are for sale
Lucius Bart, Nos. 4 and 8 Burling-slip, N. Y.

NO DANGER OF COLLISIONS ON THE FLUSH-NO DARGER OF COLLISIONS OF SOME OF A STATE OF SOME OF STATE OF SOME OF WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES,

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES,
With Stearns & Marvin's improvement,
Becured by the celebra od La Bells Powder-Proof Loca, with a
mail key—all made under the immediate inspection of our Mr.
Stearns, who has for fourteen years superintended their manufacture, during which time not a deliar's worth of property has
been consumed in one of them.

For sale by

Nos 40 Murray and 146 Water-st.

Burglar-Proof Safes and Money-Chests made to order. Secondhand Safes of other makers at reduced prices.

MALLEABLE IRON, GAS AND STEAM

FITTINGS.
Manufactured with
CHAPIN'S PATENT MACHINERY, with a perfection and accuracy heretofore unattained.

By the use of tale machinery one-half the labor of making these goods by old methods as awed, and consequently they are afformed a very low prices.

New York Agency at Messis, Arches, Warner & Co.'s, No. 1756 Broadway.

CHAPIN, TREADWELL & Co., Sprinfigeld, Mass.

PIANOS and MELODEONS from eight different manufacturers—making the largest assortment in the city—besides 15 Second-Hand Planus—all of which will be sold at prices that defy competition. Planus—all of which will be sold at prices to the stander allowed as purchase, at H. WATERS'S, No. 385 Broadway. Planus tuned, repaired, posithed, bured and moved Cash paid by Second-hand Planus. Music at reduced prices

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES. -The above selebrated Safea, with Hall Patent Powder Proof Lock are an improvement upon all improved Salamander and other Safes—hence the name "Champon." Their trumpus the world already know, and their history is their enlegy. For sale at Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., S. C. Herrive & Co. Wigs - Hair-Dye - Wigs, - Batchelor's

Wros and Touries have improvements peculiar to their homes may be proved and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. 12 private rosens for applying his famous Dres. Not at a Batchelon's, No. 23 frondway. SUMMER STOCK .- Our large and elegant stock

Summer Clothing is now ready and on sake, embracing many specialties and styles to be found nowhere else, formit attogether the largest stock of dearthe. Summer Clothing we may ever got up, at very moderate but fixed prices.

During Co.

Nos. 258, 259 and 356 Broadway, cor. Warren et.

LYON'S KATHAIRON has become the standard preparation for the flate. It is acknowledged by all to be the finest toilet article over prepared. It invigorates the flate, promotes its growth, as d thoroughly cleaness it from dondruit and other importances. Sold by all respectable dealers everywhere, for 25 cents per bottle.

NUTTING'S ÆOLICON-A new Musical Instru-NUTTING'S A.O.I.CON—A new Musical Instru-ment, combining the advantages of the Organ, Mesodeen and Figure; the tone is rich, meliow, and powerful, and is well adapted for Church or Operatic Music. It has received the highest testimonials from the profession, amateurs, and the highest testimonials from the profession, amateurs, and the trade throughout the United States, which can be seen at the frame Forte Ware Rooms of the Manufacturers. Price from Oncomment of the Manufacturers of the States of the Manufacturers of the States of the Manufacturers of the States of the States of the States of the Manufacturers of the States of the Manufacturers of the States of the Manufacturers of the Manufa

stand preminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private agaitments for applying his famous Dyr. the greatest standard article of its kind throughout the world. His new article of Wice and Torriers is perfection itself. Wholesale active of Wice and Torriers is perfection itself. Wholesale

BOAT EXHIBITION.—C. L. INGERSOLL & SON will exhibit This DAY (only), a spieudid 25-foot BARGE and FURNITURE, destined for the Coast of Africa. The number (20) of Yachta, Sail, Row, Race and Pleasure Busis of all kinds can also be seen at the Barsar, No. 250 South at.

Holloway's Pills .- Public opinion is the

"Lyon's Lyon' is the cry.

Murderer of the insect fry!"

Lyon's MAGNETIC POWDER, thrown into the heuntaof insects at this season, will exterminate the Spring brood. His Pitts will clear a house of rats or mice in 48 hours. Depot No. 424 Broadway.

POSTAGE STAMPS (3 cents and 10 cents) FOR

The following are the Yeas and Nays in the House on Friday on the division by which it was

Resolved, That James C. Atlen (of Illinois) was no elected, and is not entitled to a scat in the House: Rezolved, That James C. Allen for Hillios) Was not elected, and is not entitled to a seat in the House:

YFAS-Mesrs Albright Allien, Bail, Barbaur, Beanett of N. Y. Berson, Blimptures, Bincham, Blias Brashaw, Breach, Brinchen, Bullingane, Campbell of Ps., Campbell of Oho, Chaffer, Clark of Com., Clawson, Coffax, Comme Crack, Comback, Daniell, Oavis of Mass., Day, Dean, De Witt, Ectom, Bodd, Dunn, Durfoe, Edwards, Emrie, Giddings, Closet, Granger, Grow, Hall of Mass. Harlan, Historian, Dasen, Hollowy, Hotton of N. Y. Herton of Oho, Hughston, Roisery, King, Knapp, Knight, Knowetten, Knox, Leiter, Matteon, McCatty, Mescham, Milet of N. Y., Moore, Morral, Morrill, Murray, Norton, Parker, Peiton, Foundagion, Parky, Pettil, Picke, Pringle, Parvisines, Ritchle, Robbins, Roberts, Sabin, Sapp, Scoff, Shorman, Signions, Spinner, Sissaton, Stranthan, Tappan, Thorlogton, Thurstory, Todd, Tratton, Tycon, Wade, Wakeman, Walbridge, Walston, Washburne of Id., Washburn of Mc, Welch and Wood-et.

NAYS-Messra Alten, Barkskale, Bell, Bennett of Missispipi, Broom, Buruett, Cadwalder, Campbell of Kentucky, Calific, Carubette, Cashie, Charke of N. Y., Clingman, Cobb of Ga., Cobb of Ala, Cox, Craege, Crawford, Cuileo, Davidson, Jewett, Jones of Teim, Jones of Peim, Kelly, Kennett, Kadwell, Lake, Letcher, Lamiey, Laupkin, H. Masshall of Research, Marshall of Histor, Maxwell, McMullen, McQueen, Lower, Langer, Langer, Langer, Ruite, Prayer, Quiman, Rasha, Ready, Langer, Ruite, Paryer, Quiman, Rasha, Ready, Langer, Ruite, Paryer, Chim, Shallen Ch., Smith of Va.

-The Americans from the Slave States, without exception, voted with the Buchancers, but the Fillmere men from the Free States divided-Messrs. Broom Bayard Clarke, Valk and Whitney voting with the South, white Messrs. Dunn, Harri son, Haven, Moore and Scott voted with the North

A Fremont meeting was called at Lowville, N. Y. ou Saturday, signed by eighty-nine names - a majorit of whom have always hitherto been Democrats. The meeting was to be addressed by the Hon. Richard Huriburt of Boenville, and the Hon. Caleb Lyon of Lyonsdale-both Democrats.

VERMONT.-The Republicans of the HIId Congress sonal District have nominated Gov. Royce. In the lst District James Mescham has been renominated.

Man Shot.-Alexander Graham, a sailor, was accideutally shot last evening with a pistel in the hands of a boy gamed A. J. Lawson, on board of the ship Philla lying at pier No. 6 North River. The ball took effect in the thigh, causing a severe wound. Graham was taken to the Hospital.

DROWNED -A boy named Frank Carter was drownd

New York Daily Tribune

MONDAY, JULY 21, 1856.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

No notice can be taken of a conymina Communications. What ever is intended for insertion must be authoritiested by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of his good feith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

The Tribune For California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands will be ready THIS MORNING at 10 o'clock. It will contain all the Latest Foreign and Domestic News since the sailing of the last steamer Money and Market Reports, Marriages, Deaths, &c. The Ari I, for Aspinwall, will leave This Afternoon at 2 o'clock. The Mails for California and other parts of the Pacific will close at 1 o'clock p. m. Single copies in wrappers ready for mailing can be had at the counter. Price

ADVERTISEMENTS for THE DAILY TRIBUNE must be handed in before TEN o'clock in the evening in order to secure their appearance the following morning.

A limited number of advertisements are taken in THE WEEKIY TRIBUNE at the rate of one dollar a line. This paper has attained a circulation of 172,000 copies, and is unquestionably the best medium extant for advertising in the country. Advertisements should be banded in at any time before, and not later than Tuesday of each week.

Nothing of public interest transpired in the House on Saturday. The session was occupied in considering private bills. The Secate was not in

The late murder in Broadway still remains unexplained. The inquest upon the body of the unfortanate man-Barth lomew Burke-was continued on Saturday by Coroner Cornery, but no evidence going to point out who the perpetrator of the coldblooded murder was could be elicited.

The United States steamer Arctic left this port en Friday night, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of taking soundings between the coasts of Newfoundland and Ireland, preparatory to the laying down of the telegraphic cable.

An enthusiastic Republican Ratification Meeting was held on Friday evening last at Easton, Pa., the former residence of Gov. Reeder. Speeches were made by the Hon. Sam. Gailoway, Lieut. Gov. Roberts and G. n. Pomeroy of Kansas. A report will be found in this morning's issue.

The Report of the Kaasas Investigating Committee, made to the House on the 1st just, with the Minority Report of Mr Oliver of Missouri, made ten days later, and all the evidence taken by said Committee, forming a compact volume of 1188 octavo pages, has just been issued by the House Printer. It is too bulky for general reading, but it ought to be in the hands of those who are called to discuss the Kansas question before the people. The Report itself has already been spread before our readers, and has thus been perused by not less than One Million persons. But there are Twenty Mill one more who ought to read it, and we trust copies will be multiplied and diffused until every one who will or can do so shall have read it. So tremendous an exposure of gigantic fraud, outrage. villainy, oppression and murder, all deliberately perpetrated in order to force Slavery upon a reue ant, struggling, and at last resisting community, has never till now been made in any country. We entreat all who can to secure it the widest circulation. And let those who will want copies with the evidence attached as also Major Oliver's labored attempt to stem the over heiming volume of evidence in his Minority Report, write at once to their respective Members of Congress. We fear the number printed in this shape will fall short of the urgent demand for them But the Report itself we mean to keep printing and selling at the lowest possible rate so long as a copy is required.

In the Committee's Report, no allusion was made to Gov. Reeder's testimony affecting President Pierce, because the President had not then been served with a copy of it and invited to make any statement in reply to the same, to be incorporated in the published Report. This has since been done, however, and the President decides to maintain a perfect silence-in effect, admits that Gov. R. has represented him truly. We copy, therefore, from the official Report so much of Gov. R.'s testimony as affects the President, and ask for it a careful

We have so much confidence in the inability of mere lying to put down a man whom, until he became a candidate for President, the people had known only to admire and honor, that we will do our part to keep Col. Fremont's adversaries harping on the pretense that he is a Roman Catholic up to the day of election. In doing so, we make up concealment of the fact that we should support him just as heartily if he were a Catholic as we now do, maintaining the full and equal right of every man to believe and profess whatever religious creed be thinks right. Since, then, Col. Fremont was baptised a Protestant, educated by his Protestant mother in her own faith, confirmed a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church at sixteen years of age, bad his two eldest children baptised in that Church eight years ago, a third three years and his youngest one a year ago, and is now a pew-holder ard communicant in that Church (every point of the above being established by testimony which nobody pretends to dispute,) we let him remain in the Church of his education and his choice, no one having any right, in this free land, to turn him out of it and force him into another against his will. And as to the tattle of unscrupulous opponents, representing him to have said or done this or that which implies a kindly feeling for the Romish Church, we not only care nothing for it in any aspect, but we are sure it will be estimated at what it is worth. We have too often had our own acts and sayings utterly falsified by this sort of evidence to place any reliance on it when leveled against

The most conspicuous of the witnesses cited to prove Col. Fremont in religion what he is not, is one Peter Fulmer of this city, the Fillmore K. N. Aiderman of the Sixteenth Ward. We have tried hard to coax this gentleman to make an affidavit, or at least a statement attested by his own signature; but he is entirely too sharp for this. However, there can be no doubt that he has authorized the story of J. N. Reynolds and of The Express, that in January and February, 1852, he spent several weeks at Washington City, stopping at Brown's Hetel, where he made the acquaintance of Col. Fremont, and saw him actend the Catholic Church, cross himself, &c., and heard him declare, at the hotel after his return from church, his belief in the peculiar cogmas of that church. Mr. Alderman Fulner fixes the time of this remarkable conversaJanuary, 1852, and returned to this city before the middle of February.

Now it so happens that The Express, along with other city journals, contains the following paragraphs:

graphs:

From The Evening Express, March 1, 1832.

"Among the presengers by the Tennessee to Panama, were Col John C Fremont and family. The Colonel is now on his way to Europe to dispose of his quartz title is the Mariposa."

From The Evening Express, March 6, 1832.

"Passengers arrived in the steamship Empire City—Col. Fremont and his family." And under the head of personal—Mrs. Fillmore, Mr M. P. Fillmore, and the Hon. J. C. Fremont and family are at the Irving House. Col. Fremont, lady and children were among the passengers in the Empire City, to-day, from Chartes."

From The Evening Express, March 10, 1652.
"Passersers sailed in the steamship Africa for Liverpool-Col. J. C. Fremont and family."

Of course, Mr. Alderman Fulmer will now vary his statement, and say it was some other year than 1852 that he saw and heard all this of Col. Frement, seeing that the latter was in California or on his way hither all the months of January and Febreary of that year, and not in Washington at all. We do not purpose to track him any further. Men who can believe that a Reman Catholic husband and father induced his own wife to join the Protestant Episcopal Church more than ten years ago, took his two oldest children to that church and had them baptized into its fold eight years ago, had a third baptized in that church three years ago, and a fourth one year ago, himself becoming godfather to one of them, and of course volunteering to take upon his soul the most solemn obligations to train up that child in the Protestant faith, will believe any absurdity and rejoice in its incompatibility with evidence, reason or possibility.

- To show the utter desperation and blind folly of the Fillmore organs, we copy the following from The Express, where we find it introduced by a flourish of trumpets like this.

(From The Albany Statesman, of the 17th.) FREMONT'S ROMANISM.

MORE PROOF!

He Inscribes the Symbol of Romanism on "Rock Independence."

THE CUSTOM OF EARLY CATHOLIC TRAV-ELERS IMITATED!

The other day we stated that Fremont, instead of raising the American flag on the Rocky Mountains, had, in imitation of early Catholic travelers, and in accordance with the Remish Church, cut the cross into the rocks of that far off region. We have the proof in

The rocks of that far off region. We have the proof in Fremont's own words.

Let the reader turn to page 71 of Fremont's "Nar"rative of the Explosing Expedition to the Rocky
"Mountains in 1842," being Congressional Documents
166 of 1845, and he will find the following:
"August 25 - Festerday ovening we reached our encoupment at Rock Independence, where I took some astronomical observations. Hark not Usmindful of the custom of early travellers and explosers in our country. I excraved on this Rock of the Far West a symanl of the Cifristian Faith. Among the thickety issessed mands! Amde on the Hard Rashite the impression of a Large Cross. which i covered with a black preparation of india Russer, well calculated to resist the influence of wind and rain."

The "early travellers and explorers of our country" were Spanish and French Catholics, or Jesuits, and it

were Spanish and French Catholics, or Jesuits, and it is to them Frement refers. It was their custom, as stated, to erec' the Cross at prominent points, " as a "symbol of the Christian faith." (and Catholics admit

"symbol of the Christian faith," (and Catholics admit no other faith to be the "Christian" but the Romish, and to take possession of the country in the name of the Church and the Pope.

All through the valley of the Mississippi, and especially on the routes of Hennepin and De Seto, these symbols of Romanism long remained, and perhaps in a ne instance a nay still remain. It is the "custom" of the Mother Church to instruct her missionaries or "explorers," to formally take possession of new countries and regions of countries, in her name and the name of the Pope, by creeting the Cross. No fact is better established than this. Frement, a true Catholic, faithfully obeyed this Romish custom, and we have the fact attested by his own hand.

tully obeyed this Romais custom, and we have the fact attested by his own hand.

Thus the proof of the fact that Fremont is a Catholic, and a "bigoted one" too, accumulates. It turns up at all points, daily and hourly. It has been channed by his too partial supporters that he "planted the Stars" and Stripes of the highest peak of the Rocky Mona. "tains." So far from flinging to the breeze that "symbol" of freedom to nee, he set there the "symbol" of the most oppressive system that ever scourged the world. We repeat again, the Protestant scatiment and good sense of the country were insulted when John C. Fremont was placed before them as a Presidential candidate—an insult, however, the people knew how to and will recent

-We publish this passage entire, in order to preserve it as a curiosity of political literature.

We make no comments. It is undoubtedly true that Col. Fremont is a Christian; and if that is a fault, he may plead his education in excuse. If there be any who don't that other Christians than Roman Catholics. but especially Episcopalians, reverence the Cross as the emblem of Christianity, it will be useless

to try at this late day to enlighten them. If a man is to be a candidate for office, it would probably be most expedient for him not to have any religion at all, and then such Christian patriots as manage The Express can make little capital out of him. But the People would not let Chomas Jefferson be put down because he was stigmatized as an Infidel, nor will they allow Col. Fremont to be slandered out of the field because he is a Chris-

—The Sunday Dispatch of yesterday says:

"Is Fremont a Catholic?" is now the absorbing question that puzzles the editors of the partisan press. The most conclusive proof is brought forward on both sides. After a careful examination of the evidence, we concess our inability to decide the vexed question. If he is so decided a Protestant as his friends claim, however, it is a little remarkable that the Catholics are a careful adventured in a little remarkable that the Catholics. are so warmly advocating his election."

Now this is either true or false-which ? There are three or four Roman Catholic journals in this city, with thirty or forty in the Union, and if any one of them is "warmly advocating Fremont's election," we should be glad to know it. So far as we know, not one Catholic journal is for Fremont, and not one in twenty of the Catholic voters. There certainly is no other denomination half so generally adverse to him as the Roman Catholic. And yet lies are piled upon lies day after day to induce Protestants to oppose him under the presumption that he is the candidate of the Pope, Archb shop Hughes, the Jesuits, &c., &c Yet The Leader, the new Romanist daily at St. Louis,

"The recent fusion, to a great extent, of Black Re-publicani-m and Northern Know Nothingism, and their proposed union upon the same candidate, were not necessary to prove to us their identity; or to point out to us that the only difference between them is, that one is our avowed enemy, and the other our enemy in

So The Irish American calls on all Catholics to oppose him because the North Americans support him, and it adds:

"These very men would forrake him, as rats tur away from a falling house or a sinking ship, if he were at any time of his life a Roman Catholic."

We publish this to show how utterly false in the assertion of The Disputch; and we beg the public to note that all the ado about Col. Fremont's religion is made by his bitter adversaries. No friend has advecated his election either as a Protestant or a Catholic candidate, for he is neither, As a man, he is a Protestant Episcopalian, as he has a perfect right to be; but no one is expected to vote for him as President on that ground. He is openly in favor of Impartial Freedom in the Federal Territeries, of the immediate admission of Kaness as a Free State, and of good faith against the Buchaneer pelicy in our Foreign Relations: and on these grounds his election is advocated To support or oppose a candidate for President bein the East River off p'er No. 32 yesterday afternoon, I tion by the fact that he went to Washington early in | cause he belongs to this church or don't belong to

that, we hold to be at war with the spirit of Kepublican Freedom and the Federal Constitution.

We spoke, the other day, of the oddity of the circumstance of a Jew entertaining the Primate of the Anglican Church, with sundry of his Bishops and clergy, at dinner at the Mansion House, and of their responding gratefully to his complimentary sentiments as to their discharge of their Christian duties. As if this were not enough to derange our traditional ideas and bother whatever seemed to be most fixed in the notions we have imbibed from history and poetry, the Turkish Embassador must give a ball last mouth, at which her Majesty assisted. A Mussulman giving a ball! And not only so, but his wife, or one of them (for it is not to be supposed that he is so "heinously usprovided" as to have but one), receives his guests, and dances in the same quadrille with which the Head of the English Church opened the ball with the representative of the successor of the Prophet. And, further, the Sultan himself encourages this outrage on the traditions of Islamism by sending to Madsine Musurus, as the fair Moslem is called in the land of the unbelievers, a magnificent present of diamonds to wear on the occasion. The glory has indeed departed from the true faith.

And this is not the worst of it, for the Commander of the Faithful set the example himself some time last Spring, almost under the very drep pings of St Sophia's, or rather of the Mosque of Omar itself. To the utter consternation of all Mussulmen of conservative ideas, the Grand Seignor attended a ball-a fancy dress ball, we believe, it was-given by Lady Stratford de Redeliffe, the English Embassadress. Turks are usually to be seen in plenty at those motley entertainments, but they are usually of a very Brummgen description, and savor much more of the costumer's shop than of the Seraglio. But to have the Grand Turk of all Turks, in his own proper person, going in state to the ball of a Ginour, swarming with fair infidels with uncovered faces and bare arms, and to be received by one of them as his hostess, is a thing never written before in history, and which could not have entered into the heart of a true believer to conceive fifty years ago. We believe his Highners did not join "in the mazy," (though authentic Panch has a picture of him whirled round by Lady Stratford in the giddy Polka); but he gave his arm to his hostess to supper, and ate and drank in company with Christian dogs.

"The charming Mary Montague," as well as all travelers in the East, has impressed upon all our minds the fixedness and unchangeableness of Turkish ideas and customs. And we all have a very distinct conception of a Sultan sitting cross-legged on his divan, smoking his chibouque, amusing himself by a sign to the mutes in attendance to bowstring some packs that has offended him, or to decapitate a Grand Vizier who has forfeited his favor. He is seen by the unbelievers only on the rarest occasions. His leisure is spent in the Seraglio, where, whatever dancing is doze, is for his entertainment, and not for that of the performers, where the charms of the women are reserved for his eyes alone, and where the flower path of flirtation leads straight to the sack and the Bosphorus. Alas, all these visions are of the pastof the days of turbens and sigrettes and diamonds. and flowing draperies and yataghans and sabers! The turban has given way to the fez; the trowsers, vast and flowing, to the profane pantaloon of the misbedaving Frank; the gorgeously embroidered jacket to the frockcost, formless and void of grace. which modern Europe wears for its sins. Who can wonder, after this, that the Sultan should find himself at a Frankish ball !

The fact is, the Ottoman Empire has been going to the dogs ever since Mahmoud II, the father of the reigning Sultan, breeched his subjects. The Herr Von Teufelsdröckh had reason-there is great virtue in clothes. No wonder the spirit and virtue departed out of the Turks when forced to change their old picturesque costume, associated with all the glories of their race, for the forked awkwardness of their present attire. And, indeed, it is past jest that all these things have a meaning deeper then what they wear on the surface. They are signs of change and of national delapidation. Mahmoud thought to renew the effete spirit of his people by likening their apparel to that of the more progressive Western nations. But it is not in broadcloth or boots that the spirit of a nation dwells. So these condescersions to the customs of the infidel: they denote the foregone conclusion of a dynasty tottering to its fall. Imagine Amurath or Solyman, the Magnificent, going to a Christian ball, or countenancing the wife of his Embassador in appearing in public, among the infidel women of the Court to which he was sent! And Lord Lyndhurst told us the other day, in the debate on the removal of the Jewish Disabilities, that there were at least two Christians and one Jew at the Council table of the Sultan! Christians and Jews members of the Divan of the Sublime Porte! What a confusion of our hereditary ideas! But it is a confusion which indicates a radical and revolutionary change in the ideas of the governing minds of Turkey-s change springing from imbecility rather than from growth from the need of external support, than from a reaching after the better things of other nationsand which is the symptom of dissolution rather than of regeneration.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of oure." says a trite old proverb. It should be immediately applied to all railroads.

"There should be a double track." So there hould be; but that is only half an ounce. Still, upon the truth of the other old proverb about balf a loaf." &c., a double track should be where it can be afforded, and where it would be of any service. Frightful accidents have occurred, and will again, upon double-track roads. Witness these upon the Hudson River double track-a road managed with as much care as any in the world perhaps; yes, more than perhaps-most probably.

A double track would not have averted the Nor walk slaughter. A telegraph would. Statute law should make it imperative upon every railroad company, under pain of death for the neglect, to set a signal across the track-"Bridge open"-one hundred rods upon each side, whenever the draw is unlocked; and ingenuity should make a connection between the lock and signal, so that the one could not be open without setting the other where not only the engineer but every other person could see The same plan might be applied to open switches. The signal need not be an expensive one. A thousand of them would not cost the value of one life that one of them might save.

The expense, uses, operations and advantage of telegraph slong a railroad, owned and operated by the company, have been fully explained in THE TRISTNE as it works daily and bourty on the Erie road. It would seem as though self-interest would induce every other company to build a telegraph; road without a telegraph should be declared a pub-

lic nuisance. After all, telegraphs, signals, watchmen, turntables, and written instructions, all may fail; for if all had been in perfection, and every man on the Northern Pennsylvania road except Vanstavoren, the down train conductor, had obeyed instructions and watched signals, yet the failure of that one insane man-insane, as preved by toking his own life after destroying a hundred others-the failure only for five minutes to wait his time, would, as it did, create the most dreadful slaughter that ever has appalled the worl! since the commencement of

the era of railroad murders. In all railroad collisions we read of ears being shut into each other like the tubes of a tele-"scope" and of persons impaled upon the broken splinters of the wood, in all the horrible, heart-sickening terror of ancient barbarism that drove stakes through living bodies. And now we have an addition to the infernal cruelty that thus sends little children out of the world in their white gala robes gored with blood, for we are coolly told that after they were thus impaled, splintered, cribbed, jammed up, and held fast, some by a hand, some by a foot, a leg, an arm, so that none could escape, the dry pine splinters of the wrecked cars took fire (as well they might in such a day, for we use pine splinters for Lucifer matches and kindling wood), and the poor innecents were literally reasted alive.

We are an ingenious people, but we can't invent sny refinement of cruelty beyond that. But we can invent, build and use cars that will not shut up like a telescope, crushing pine boards to splinters, to be lighted into a great auto da fe of the poor, confiding souls who have had faith enough to intrust themselves to such demoniac contrivances for destroying human life.

"The two engines reared up until their ash pans touched." says the account; just like two fiery (literally) steeds, compressing their red-hot entrails and disgorging a stream of fire back upon the infernally prepared splinters, mixed up with the tinder of cotton dresses, impaled bodies, human blood, and children's heads, hande and hearts; reasting them alive, charring their flesh, consuming even their little bones, till their own, mothers who came shricking in despair to rake the ashes that they might recognize and give them Christian burial, turned away and wept again, that ne recognizable vestige remained.

Was this destruction of life, limbs and the corses of the dead an inevitable sequence of the disaster of the meeting trains? No. We answer emphatically, No.

Cars built of iron will not burn. Cars made of wove wire, strengthened by hollow tubes and covered with incombustible canvas, may be twisted, wrenched and broken, and may destroy life, but they will not burn. They may shut up and confine their inmates, but they will not impale them upon wooden splinters, rosst them alive, or burn up their bodies.

Human ingenuity can-American ingenuity should-contrive shields to be interposed between the fiery locometive and wooden cars, so that in case of collision the one could not come in contact with the other. Let us suppose such a shield, made of a plate of iron ten feet across, interposed between the engine and cars of the fatal train on the Northern Pennsylvania road, could the splintered cars have been piled upon the fire? No, the engines might have reared and tumbled down the embankment, the cars been broken up, but they would not, as they did, have rushed upon the fiery furnace, with open doors, splitting open like a log upon the point of a wedge driven in with a giant's force, because the shield would have come back with its flat surface upon the end of the car, and though crushing it, would have a shield from a still more terrible calamity And if this car had been such a one as we have indicated, of iron, it might have been crushed half its length and not destroy a single life.

What if such a shield, or one of a different form. though absolutely impenitrable, had been placed between each pair of cars, as such might be at little

There would have been no splitting open or shutting into each other like the joints of a tele-

Twice on the Hudson River road this splitting open has occurred from engines rushing upon the rear of standing trains. If it had been an imperative rule of law that every train should carry such a shield behind the last passenger car, the result would have been that the standing train would have been butted forward, and possibly a car might have been thrown from the track, but the chances are that no life would have been lost by the col-

Lastly, as to brakes. Two trains are never abcolutely in collision before they are (or may be) visible or audible to each other's engineer. The moment he hears or sees a train approaching to meet his on the same track, he should be able to to touch a spring or pull a cord always at hand and apply all the force of his engine to a set of brakes at each end of every car in his train. Such brakes and apparatus already exist; but if they did not it would be easy to invent them. Suppose the two engines but ten rods apart when the steam-brakes are brought to bear on the meeting trains-it is clear that a collision could not be wholly prevented; but its momentum and destructive effect might be immensely diminished. In the recent Philadelphia slaughter, such brakes, cesting perhaps \$500, would have probably saved all but the two sagines and the lives of those employed on the locomotives. Is not this worth con-

It need not be said that the improvements we have suggested are impracticable-that no shield can be interposed to prevent such horrid destruction of life We deny the conclusion. We insist that by double tracks, telegraphs, signals, iron cars, shields, safety breaks, and such other safe guards as ingenious men will devise, if Legislatures will compel railroad companies to use them. that rail traveling may be made just as safe as stage coach, or even an ox wagon.

Something may be done-must be done-let the press say shall be done-to stop this constant recurrence of railroad slaughter.

The Union has " seen no sufficient answer to the allegation" that Col. Fremont's " Mariposa estate has been cut up into shares, and that these have been distributed among prominent Repub-· licans" to induce them to support Cal. F. for the Presidency. We trust it will have some time to wait for such an answer. Is it not now supporting a candidate who is trying hard to wash himself clean of the "Bargain and Corruption" siander on Messrs. Adams and Clay? There are a creat many fools in this world, but those who are for lenough to believe that Col. Fremont's alleged wealth or poverty-for his maunies have it both but since it does not, legislation should. A rail. | ways-bad any influence in procuring his nomina-

tion, or that he procured it by bribery, are to scarce to be worth talking to

However it may have been with one or two of our correspondents, we were never among these who were token in by the pretense that Gen. Smith's transfer to Kansas would prove of any advantage to the persecuted people of that embryo State. We did not believe be would wish to orar. rule the policy of his official superiors, and no bnew he would have no power to do so " he desired it. The following letter from Leavenworth, which we flud in The Chicago Tribune, only confirms on original impressions:

original impressions:

LEATENWORTH CITY, Monday, July 10, 1836.

MESSES. EDITORS:

delegation of our citizens waited upon Gen Persiet F. Smith, at his quarters at Fort Leavenworth, to lay their grievances before him, and ask his interposition as multary commander of the forces in the Territory, to protest their lives and their property from the bands of armed marguders from South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama, who are stationed over us at the different river towes, aimed with United States arms, and supported by contabulions furnished from Missouri. When asked for relief to disperse these armed military bands, as Free-State men have been dispersed in the Territory, his reply is that to has so autraloury—that these rands are registrated these arms as the Territory, his reply is that to has so autraloury—that these rands are registrated that the transfer arms are registrated to the transfer and the second transfer as a small that a these rands are registrated to the transfer and the second transfer as a small that a second transfer are registrated to the transfer and the second transfer as a small transfer as MILITIA OF 1FE TERRITORY, AND THAT EVERYTHING THEY DO IS DONE UNDER COLOR OF LAW and that we (the Free-State men) have no retremented in the future, by resort to the crest powers that be!

be!

"If the lives and property of our citizens are destroyed by these armed mobs, there is no redects for us save by application to the civil power; which, as you are well aware, has already prejudged are cases! Truly we are in a lamentable condition. We may yet be compelled to resort to our good right arms and trusty rifles for defence!"

-The Chicago Tribune thus comments:

trusty rifles for defence:

"We know not what commen to make spont is gigantic wedealness which Gen. Smith's reply receasing it is, doubtless, the purpose of the Arium training now, as it has always been, in reduce Karsas to Siavery; but symptoms of a rebellion of the Demo racy of the North against the impuly have been in a fraiseral, that it was hoped that it would relax, if but for a brief period, its iron rule over the district dead unbrief period, its iron rule over the district dead unbrief period, its iron rule over the district dead unbrief period, its iron rule over the district dead unbrief period, its iron rule over the district dead unbrief period, its iron rule over the district dead unbrief period, its iron rule over the district dead unbrief period, its iron rule over the district dead the rufflan are still to have sway on the bayenet and the rufflan are still to have sway on the bayenet. The lives and the property of the settlem was still to be at the mercy of the predatory hordes which the policy of Atchison and the complicity of Shannon have brought upon the land; the work of terrorism is still to go on; more Free-State men are to be driven of, as hundreds have been before; more towns are to be sacked; the highways are still to swarm by the free-booters by whom they have been infested; more Buchancering is to be done upon the Missiauri; more blood of innocent men is to wet the soil of B. ansas. In a word, the system which Stringfellow and Archison insugurated and which Douglas, Pierce & Co. have defended through thick and thin, is to be worked out until its legitionate result—the establishment of Slavery in Kansas—is attained.

"It is worthy of remark that the instructions upon

until its legitimate result—the establishment of Slavery in Kansas—is attained.

"It is worthy of remark that the instructions upon which Mr. Pierce's subordinate in the Territory is acting, were framed in Washington, about the time that the bill of Toombe and Douglas for the parithestion of Kansas was drawn up. The reply of Gen. timit to the delegation of Free-State men of Leavenworth City, is an expectition at once translation. City, is an exposition, at once conclusive and over-whelming, of the true intent and meaning of that false and hypocritical act."

FROM WASHINGTON.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 19, 1856. The President has directed Mr. Forsyth, the newly-appointed Minister to Mexico, to report himself here for instructions and conference befere proceeding to his destination, and he is expected to arive early next week. He is a respectable young Democrat of the intense order of Southern politicians, who has been abroad, and edited a paper at home. Of course, he will make a first-rate Plenipotentiary out of these materials.

A commercial treaty with Mexico has been under consideration here for a long time, but would not be attempted as long as Mr. Gadsden was permitted to play his antics at that capital. And now that a fair opportunity is presented, it is to be presumed the subject will at once be considered, in the hope of reaching a conclusion before the exodus of this Administration If the negotiations be opened, the probability is they will be conducted in Washington. Mr. Marcy is, doubtless, fully propared to submit his views, and perhaps an outline of the proposed arrangement. Merico is represented here by a minister of ability, who fally understands the interests and wants of his country, and who is liberal enough at the serae time to apeciate the mutual advantages that might aris from more intimate relations with the United States. They are both men of large policy, capa-ble of subordinating all little rivalres, and of meeting on some common ground, corresponding to the importance of such as occasion. A treaty formed upon this principle would be a valuable contribution to peaceful intercourse and to mutual pros

There is not a syllable of truth in the story that Mr. Gadsden had anything to do with the shorition of the tobacco monopoly in Mexico. After the Mexican war, Santa Anna transferred it to a company for a fixed consideration, and it was so, held until recently, when Comonfort proposed the step which was taken, at a loss of \$700,000 or \$8/10,000 of annual revenue. The company agreed to retire. and the arrangement was completed with out in tervention from any quarter, and capecially none from Gadaden, with whom there have been no

erms for many mouths past. The degree affecting ecclesiastical property, and which also applies to all other civil corpe rations, does not confiscate, as has been alleged. It authorizes a distribution of the estates among present tenants, apon an appraisoment prodicated on the present rental, the Church receiving interest on the valuation, in lieu of rent, and the property being is alienable until the appra ised value e paid by the gurchasers. The great shiped was divide the immense property, amounting to three or four hundre I millions, which it had as cumulated, by a process which would not deprive it of the

A radical measure like this has, necessarily, excited pervading interest, and it is yet to be decided whether the Government can stand up against the opposition which most be encountered. The Archbishop has memorialized Congress, and expressed his intention to resist the execution of the decree by such means as he may command-one, perhaps, being the excommunication of Comonfort and his Cabinet. The Government has one advanage in the struggle. Heretofore the tenants of the Church have always sympathized with its policy, from the fact that the Church was a generous and patient landlord. Now that they can become proprietors themselves, on accommodating terms, their cooperation will probably go with the power which has afforded them the opportunity. Still, the hierarchy which has so long been blended with the worship of the people must continue to exercise a vast induence over their feelings, as it has heretofore done over their conduct. This is great experiment, and may be attended with great

The course of The Union hero upon the Herbert ease, treating it aimost as a partisan affair, each invoking outside prejudices, has only deepened the sentiment of indignation which was raised by the course of the Judge, and the manifest disregard of all practice in erminal causes in the selection of the Jury. That paper has pretended to state what would have been the character of M Du Bois's testimony had be been called on the stand, and the statement is in circut conflict with his wellknown representations at the time to the mem of the diplomatic corps. M. Du Bois offered to make a full communication of the facts which he witnessed to the Secretary of State, and the counsel of the prisoner, by consenting to this course, could have obtained his evidence. They chese to adopt another course, and must abide

Whether the House should approve or reject the